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Radiative corrections to $e^+e^- \rightarrow H^+H^-$ ¹A. Arhrib^{a,b} and G. Moulaka^a

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Abstract

We study the 1-loop corrections to the charged Higgs production both in the Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM) and in a more general type II two-Higgs-doublet model (THDM-II). We consider the full set of corrections (including soft photon contributions as well as box diagrams), and define a parametrization that allows a comparison between the two models. Besides the soft photon radiation there can be prominent model-dependent effects.

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Radiative corrections to $e^+e^- \rightarrow H^+H^-$

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Abstract

We study the 1-loop corrections to the charged Higgs production both in the Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM) and in a more general type II two-Higgs-doublet model (THDM-II). We consider the full set of corrections (including soft photon contributions as well as box diagrams), and define a parametrization that allows a comparison between the two models. Besides the soft photon radiation there can be prominent model-dependent effects.

1 Introduction

In contrast to hadronic machines, a high energy e^+e^- collider in the TeV range will be a rather unique place to discover and study charged higgses in a clean environment. These would be produced either in pairs [1], our main concern here, or in (rare) production in association with W^\pm . It was first found in [2] that loop corrections from matter fermions and their susy partners (mainly the (t, b) , (\tilde{b}, \tilde{t}) sector), are likely to change the tree-level result at $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV [1, 4], by as much as 10% dip in the cross-section. The effect could even lie between -25% and 25% and perhaps grow out of perturbative control, though in a realistic range of the model-parameters. Such a sensitivity to loop effects appears to be related to the fact that at tree-level the γ and Z mediated process is exclusively controlled by $U_B(1) \times U_{W_3}(1)$ gauge invariance and thus knows nothing about the structure of the non-standard extension whatsoever.

It is thus important in a first step to go beyond [2] and study the full 1-loop structure, in order to understand the sensitivity to the various model-parameters and the origin of large effects, whether in the MSSM or in a general THDM-II. In a second step one should perform a renormalization group analyses, eventually taking into account constraints from SUGRA-GUT models, and ask whether the allowed regions of the model-parameters could still lead to large or even uncontrollable loop effects in charged Higgs pair production.

In the present study we resume the first of these steps and improve upon the results of ref [2] by including:

- a) the complete Higgs sector contributions (self-energies, vertices and boxes);
- b) the infrared part, including initial and final soft photon radiation as well as $\gamma\gamma$ and γZ boxes;
- c) The complete set of charginos/neutralinos/ $\tilde{e}/\tilde{\nu}$ box diagrams;

We performed the analysis in the on-shell renormalization scheme defined in [3]. Since at tree-level only standard model couplings appear in $e^+e^- \rightarrow H^+H^-$, we need only to supplement the above scheme with the wave function and mass renormalization conditions of the charged Higgs field. It is also convenient to take the charged Higgs mass M_{H^\pm} , rather than that of the CP-odd scalar M_{A^0} , as the input on-shell physical mass (see [2] for more details). It will turn out that besides the sensitivity to the heavy quark-squark sector, there are on one hand model-independent large effects from the soft photon radiation, and on the other possibly important effects in the vertex corrections involving the purely Higgs sector. The latter case occurs when deviations from the tree-level MSSM triple-self-couplings are allowed. One of the issues will be the possibility of signing a clear difference between the MSSM and a non-supersymmetric THDM-II.

2 Effective Parametrization

In this section we outline a general parametrization describing deviations from the tree-level Higgs self-couplings as given in the MSSM. Let us recall first that the most general gauge invariant scalar potential (corresponding to CP-invariant THDM-II) is given by (see for instance ref. [5]):

$$V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = \lambda_1(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 - v_1^2)^2 + \lambda_2(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 - v_2^2)^2 + \lambda_3((\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 - v_1^2) + (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 - v_2^2))^2 \\ + \lambda_4((\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) - (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1)) + \lambda_5(Re(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) - v_1 v_2)^2 + \lambda_6 Im(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 \quad (1)$$

where all λ_i are real and v_1, v_2 denote the vacuum expectation values of the two Higgs fields. We have also omitted an additive constant in eq. (1). Thus one has in general 7 free parameters, i.e. the λ_i 's and $\tan \beta (= v_2/v_1)$, $\sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}$ being fixed by the electroweak scale. Let us now define

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 + \delta_{12} \quad , \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{1}{8}(g^2 + g'^2) - \lambda_1 + \delta_{31}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_4 &= 2\lambda_1 - \frac{1}{2}g'^2 + \delta_{41} \quad , \quad \lambda_5 = -\frac{1}{2}(g^2 + g'^2) + 2\lambda_1 + \delta_{51} \\ \lambda_6 &= -\frac{1}{2}(g^2 + g'^2) + 2\lambda_1 + \delta_{61}\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

where the δ_i 's $\neq 0$ in general. It is well known [5] that (softly broken) supersymmetry forces the δ_i 's to zero. From this follow the usual tree-level relations among the Higgs masses, $\tan 2\alpha$ and $\tan \beta$, as well as the negative sign of $\sin 2\alpha$. In this case the triple scalar couplings read (here we only show those entering the 1-loop corrections in $e^+e^- \rightarrow H^+H^-$):

$$\begin{aligned}g_{H^0 H^+ H^-}^{MSSM} &= -ig(m_W \cos(\beta - \alpha) - \frac{m_Z}{2c_w} \cos 2\beta \cos(\beta + \alpha)) \\ g_{h^0 H^+ H^-}^{MSSM} &= -ig(m_W \sin(\beta - \alpha) + \frac{m_Z}{2c_w} \cos 2\beta \sin(\beta + \alpha)) \\ g_{H^0 H^\pm G^\mp} &= \frac{-igsin(\beta - \alpha)(m_{H^\pm}^2 - m_H^2)}{2m_W} \\ g_{h^0 H^\pm G^\mp} &= \frac{igcos(\beta - \alpha)(m_{H^\pm}^2 - m_h^2)}{2m_W} \\ g_{A^0 H^\pm G^\mp} &= \mp \frac{m_{H^\pm}^2 - m_A^2}{2m_W}\end{aligned}\tag{3}$$

As one can easily see, none of the couplings in eq. (3) can be enhanced at tree-level in the supersymmetric case. In the non supersymmetric case however, $\delta_i \neq 0$, there is an important difference between $g_{H^0 H^+ H^-}$ and $g_{h^0 H^+ H^-}$ on one side, and the three remaining couplings of eq. (3) on the other. The couplings involving the charged goldstone bosons G^\pm retain their initial form, so that a possible enhancement is due only to deviations from the supersymmetric Higgs-boson-mass sum rules. In contrast $g_{H^0 H^+ H^-}$ and $g_{h^0 H^+ H^-}$ will deviate from their forms in eq. (3) through a non trivial dependence on $\tan \beta$, m_{H^\pm} , λ_3 , etc... . These aspects will be of importance in what follows.

Starting from eq.(2) it is possible to express all couplings and mass relations in terms of the non-vanishing δ_i 's, $\tan \beta$ and one of the λ_i 's. (The general expressions are somewhat involved and will be given elsewhere). Here we would like to insist on a physically interesting special case: It is possible to define a deviation from the MSSM in such a way that *all* the MSSM tree-level relations² among the higgs masses, $\tan 2\alpha$ and $\tan \beta$ remain valid. This occurs provided we require the δ_i 's to satisfy

$$\delta_{51} = \frac{2\tan^2\beta}{1 - \tan^2\beta}\delta_{12}$$

²Strictly speaking one should include the known radiative corrections to these relations, however due to our Higgs mass renormalization condition they would correspond to higher order effects in $e^+e^- \rightarrow H^+H^-$

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_{61} &= \delta_{41} = -2 \sin^2(\beta) \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{31} &= \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(\beta) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\cos 2\beta}\right) \delta_{12}\end{aligned}\tag{4}$$

Under such conditions we have only three free parameters which we can choose as $\tan \beta$, M_H^\pm and λ_3 . The MSSM corresponds then to a particular value of λ_3 , λ_3^{MSSM} which is a function of $\tan \beta$ and M_H^\pm and leads to $\delta_i = 0$ as a special case of eq. (4). For this reason eq. (4) will be dubbed quasi-supersymmetric. It can be thought of as corresponding to the situation where all the two-Higgs doublet spectrum has been experimentally unraveled and found to be consistent with the MSSM Higgs mass sum rules but with no other direct evidence for supersymmetry. Although not generic, the quasi-supersymmetric parametrization would then be a very useful device in terms of which the tests of the Higgs self-couplings can be expressed. As far as the charged Higgs sector is concerned only $g_{H^0 H^+ H^-}$ and $g_{h^0 H^+ H^-}$ can deviate from their supersymmetric values given in eq.(3). We give here for illustration their behavior in the large $\tan \beta$ limit (with $\lambda_3 \neq \lambda_3^{MSSM}$ and $m_A > m_Z$)

$$\begin{aligned}g_{H^0 H^+ H^-} &\sim g_{H^0 H^+ H^-}^{MSSM} - igm_W \left(\frac{1}{2c_w^2} + \frac{m_A^2}{m_W^2} + \frac{s_w^2}{\pi\alpha} \lambda_3 \right) \tan \beta \\ g_{h^0 H^+ H^-} &\sim g_{h^0 H^+ H^-}^{MSSM} - igm_W \frac{2m_A^2}{m_A^2 - m_Z^2} \left(\frac{1}{2c_w^2} + \frac{m_A^2}{m_W^2} + \frac{s_w^2}{\pi\alpha} \lambda_3 \right)\end{aligned}\tag{5}$$

where $g_{H^0 H^+ H^-}^{MSSM}$, $g_{h^0 H^+ H^-}^{MSSM}$, $g_{H^0 H^\pm G^\mp}$, $g_{h^0 H^\pm G^\mp}$ and $g_{A^0 H^\pm G^\mp}$ are given in eq.(3). Note that triple couplings of gauge bosons to Higgses are never enhanced, and quartic couplings enter exclusively one-loop diagrams that vanish with m_e . It is thus interesting to note that the sensitivity to large $\tan \beta$ resides exclusively in $g_{H^0 H^+ H^-}$ of eq. (5), while $g_{h^0 H^+ H^-}$ is more sensitive to m_A in this limit. A more general investigation of the full Higgs sector can be pursued along the same lines.

3 Numerical Results

We now present some numerical results, using the exact expressions for the Higgs self-couplings in terms of the 3 free quasi-susy parameters, $\tan \beta$, m_{H^\pm} and λ_3 .

In fig.1 we show the percentage contribution to the integrated cross section, for each sector separately, as a function of \sqrt{s} . One finds that the Higgs sector contributions can counterbalance those of the heavy quarks found in [2] for large $\tan(\beta)$, but only near threshold and for $\lambda_3 \neq \lambda_3^{MSSM}$. Far from threshold all of the effects, except for WW boxes, become negative. Furthermore the “neutral” model-independent contributions,

including soft bremsstrahlung, obtained by adding one photon (or Z) line to the tree diagrams depend loosely on M_{H^\pm} or \sqrt{s} and contribute at the level of -17% for a soft photon cut $\Delta E_\gamma \sim 0.1 E_{beam}$. In fig.2 we show (excluding those “neutral” contributions) the integrated cross-section for two values of M_{H^\pm} and $\tan(\beta)$. In THDM-II the total loop effect increases (negatively) with increasing $\tan(\beta)$, the farther one goes from production threshold. In the MSSM ($\lambda_3 = \lambda_3^{MSSM}$) the leading effects come exclusively from the heavy quark-squark sector and the conclusions of [2] remain unaltered in this case. The $\chi^\pm/\chi^0/\tilde{e}/\tilde{\nu}$ contributions do not exceed a few percent despite the large number of diagrams. For instance we evaluated the full set of supersymmetric boxes, (taking into account fermion-number violation through the rules of ref. [6]), and found that they largely cancel among each other, leading at most to $1 - 3\%$ (negative) effect for a wide range of sparticle masses. Finally we should stress that the large effects in THDM-II are not an artifact of the quasi-susy parametrization, they are also present even if the tree-level Higgs mass sum rules are relaxed. This raises the question of whether such effects would appear in the MSSM as a result of the running of the λ_i ’s [7].

We conclude that the charged Higgs sector seems to offer a non-trivial structure beyond the tree-level, which can complement the information gained from the neutral sector. Yet a more elaborate strategy involving the full-fledged Higgs sector still needs to be worked out.

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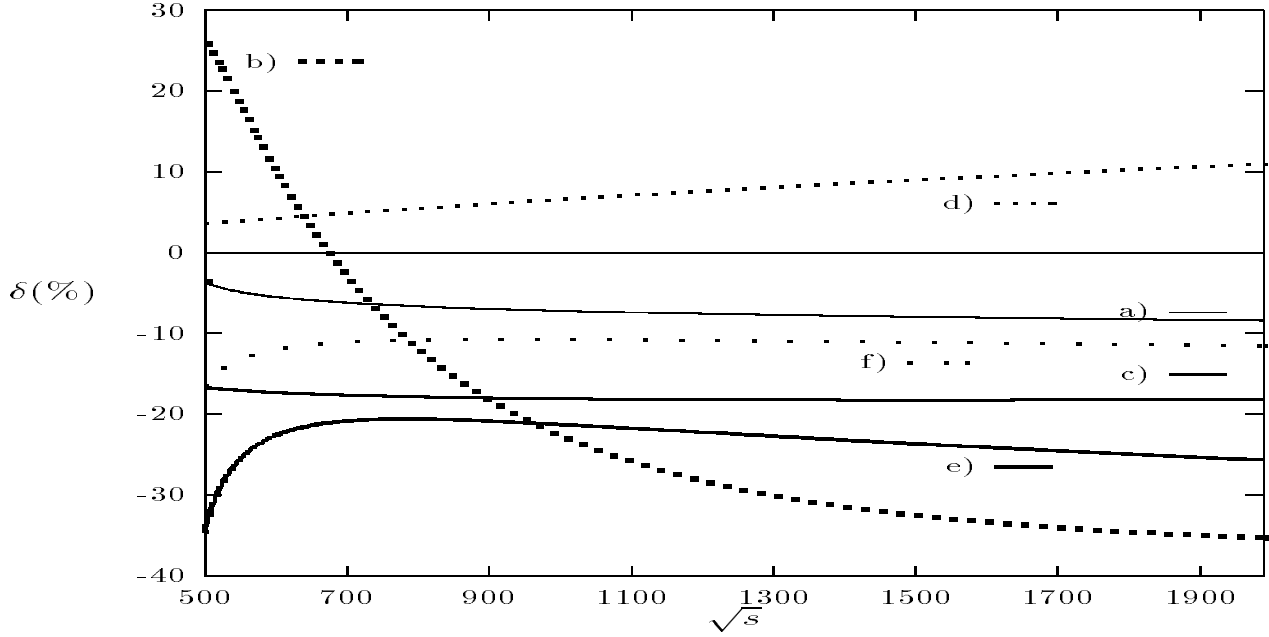


Figure 1: Contributions in % to the integrated cross-section in quasi-susy, $\lambda_3 = -0.61$, $M_{H^\pm} = 220$; a) Higgs sector, $\tan\beta = 2$; b) Higgs sector, $\tan\beta = 30$; c) virtual Z, γ and soft bremsstrahlung; d) virtual W boxes; e) matter fermion sector, $m_{top} = 180\text{GeV}$, $\tan\beta = 30$; f) same as e) but with $\tan\beta = 2$;

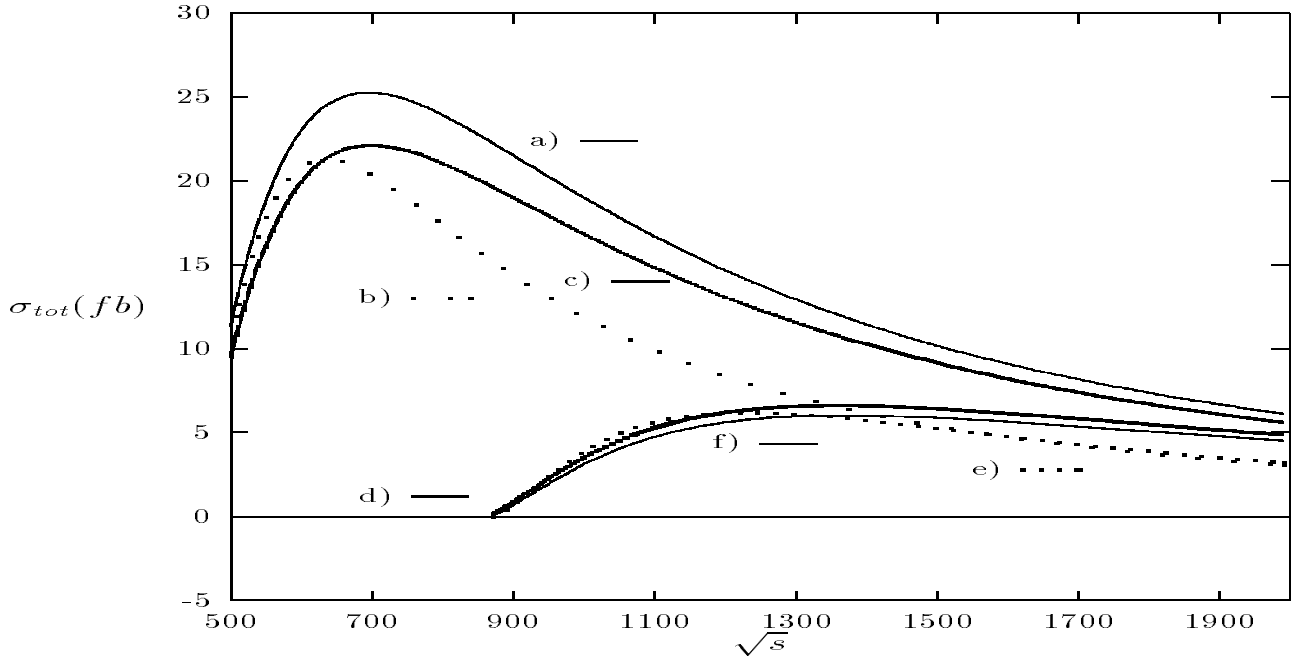


Figure 2: a) Tree-level, $M_{H^\pm} = 220\text{GeV}$; b) quasi-susy, $\lambda_3 = -0.61$ (MSSM value -0.71), $\tan\beta = 30$; c) quasi-susy, $\lambda_3 = -0.61$, $\tan\beta = 2$; d) Tree-level, $M_{H^\pm} = 430\text{GeV}$; e) quasi-susy, $\lambda_3 = -2.6$ (MSSM value -2.84), $\tan\beta = 30$; f) same as e) but with $\tan\beta = 2$; $m_{top} = 180\text{GeV}$